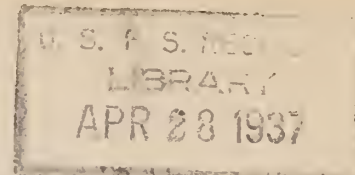


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SOIL CONSERVATION LITERATURE
SELECTED CURRENT REFERENCES

V.1

March/April 1937

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Compiled By The Library Staff Of The Soil Conservation Service
From Publications Received In The
United States Department of Agriculture Library, Washington, D.C.

The publications listed herein may in most cases be borrowed from the Service Library by members of the Washington and field staffs. For convenience Library call numbers are given after each book and pamphlet entry. These should be included when requesting loans.

PERIODICAL ARTICLES

Cover Crops

Fletcher, F.F. Sericea in southwest Virginia. South.Planter 98(2):17. February 1937.

How to seed; how to cut; what an acre of sericea will pay; sericea hay in feed value.

Hubam clover for erosion control. Farm and Ranch 56(5): 24. illus. March 1, 1937.

Richardson, T.C. Cover crops make more cotton and better homes. Farm and Ranch 56(4): 2, 10-11. Feb. 15, 1937.

Results of experiments at North Louisiana Experiment Station "prove the case for leguminous winter cover crops."

Lint production increased about 60 to 100 pounds per acre with the use of legumes.

Sprague, H.B. What of green manures? Hoard's Dairyman 82(1):18. Jan. 10, 1937.

Floods and Flood Control

Can we control floods? Conference at Columbus recommends building reservoirs. Ohio Farmer 179(4): 125. Feb. 13, 1937.

Highlights of conference held February 3, 1937.

Endorsement given to H.R. 3686 introduced by Representative R.T. Secrest which would authorize Congress to appropriate \$150,000,000 for building reservoirs and buying land. The responsibility would be placed on the government "to establish the Ohio Valley Authority which would coordinate all flood control activities, buy lands, call on the Forestry Service, the Soil Conservation Service and other branches of the government."

Hoyt, J.C. Droughts and floods. Abnormal weather conditions during the past year were reflected in unprecedented floods and a repetition of severe droughts. Average flow of streams was normal but groundwater levels were generally lower in the West, but without water shortage in storage reservoirs. Engin. News-Rec. 118(5):196-197. illus. Feb. 4, 1937.

Table gives flood flows of 1936 in northeastern United States.

The author states that "large portions of the drainage area in which the floods occurred were well protected with vegetation in the form of forest and brush lands. The floods persisted, however, on those as well as on barren and agricultural areas. With the large quantity of water available for run-off it is difficult to see that changes in forest or vegetative covering since pioneer days were responsible for 1936 floods exceeding those which had previously occurred."

Floods and Flood Control (cont'd)

Pillsbury, G.B. Flood control begun. Engin. News-Rec. 118(5): 192-195. illus. Feb. 4, 1937.

Outline of scope and status of work undertaken by the Corps of Engineers in accordance with authorization of Flood Control Act of 1936.

Recent eastern floods and the national aspects of flood control. Civ. Engin. 7(1): 25-32. illus. January 1937.

Digests of the eight papers read at the Pittsburgh meeting of the American Society of Civil Engineers, October 13 and 14, 1936.

Subjects covered are: Federal responsibility for flood control; Problems in developing a national flood protection policy; Economic aspects of flood control; Flood conditions in New England; New York floods of 1935 and 1936; The 1936 flood in the upper Ohio basin; An ideal organization for the river and flood service of the Weather Bureau; Federal plans for flood control.

Reed, T.E. Meteorological notes and aspects on the July, 1935, and the March, 1936 floods in the upper Susquehanna watershed. Bul. Amer. Met. Soc. 17(12): 357-359. December 1936.

Author's abstract of paper read at Rochester meeting of American Meteorological Society, 1936.

Grass

White, J.W. Permanent grassland has cash value. Better Crops and Plant Food 21(3): 6-8, 40-42. illus. January 1937.

Data dealing with the soil-building properties of grassland in Pennsylvania presented in an effort to "convince the most skeptical farmer that changes in his present cropping system, involving seeding-down cultivated fields to permanent grass, is economically sound."

Wilkinson, W.L. Rhodes grass for the lower gulf coast. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 52(2): 11. illus. February 1937.

Since its introduction in 1913 Rhodes grass has established itself as the best pasture plant for our South Texas coastal region. It is a perennial hay and pasture crop.

Groundwater

Paige, Sidney. Effect of a sea-level canal on the ground-water level of Florida. Econ. Geol. 31(6): 437-570. illus. Sept.-Oct. 1936.

Rainfall

Eiffert, C.H. Prediction of runoff aided by grouping rainfall data. Combining the records of areas possessing uniform rainfall characteristics to pro-
(continued on next page)

Rainfall (cont'd)

Eiffert, C.H. (cont'd)

duce a single record for the total number of years covered makes possible long-range prediction of excessive precipitation. Engin.News Rec.117(27): 917-919. Dec.31,1936..

Refers to the publication "Storm Rainfall of Eastern United States" issued by the Miami Conservancy District, chapter V of which deals with frequency of excessive precipitation, making use of isohyval charts and pluvial indices.

"The purpose of this article is to make the data and the methods employed more helpful and to urge engineers to use and test them more extensively."

Jacobs, Joseph. Some random notes on rainfall and runoff in the state of Washington. Bul.Amer.Met.Soc.17(12): 363-364. December 1936.

Abstract by L.C.Fisher, of paper read at Seattle meeting, American Meteorological Society, 1936.

Jensen, J.C. Evaporation and rainfall studies in the northwest Minnesota lake region. Amer.Phil.Soc.Proc. 76(5): 747-759. 1936.

Studies were made during drought period of 1934.

Schafmayer, A.J. and Grant, B.E. Rainfall intensities and frequencies. Amer. Soc.Civ.Eng.Proc. 63(2): 225-249. February 1937.

"An investigation of the relation of frequency to rainfall intensity, by the statistical method, forms the basis of this paper."

Thorntwaite, C.W. The life history of rainstorms. Progress report from the Oklahoma climatic research center. Geogr.Rev. 27(1): 92-111. illus. January 1937.

Data and conclusions derived by the Soil Conservation Service from observations in Oklahoma. The conclusion states that "we believe...sufficient material has been presented to show the value of...detailed climatic observation. This value lies not in continuous observations over a long period of years but in the obtaining of simultaneous observations in sufficient number to permit the classification of storms according to their individual characteristics. In two or three years enough could be learned about the characteristics of storms in western Oklahoma to make it possible to approach the climatic problems relating to soil and moisture conservation, land use, and flood control on an intelligent basis."

Yarnell, D.L. Application of rainfall intensity-frequency data. Agr.Engin. 17(9): 386,391. illus. September 1936.

Presented before the Soil and Water Conservation Division of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Chicago, Ill., Dec.1935.

Discusses several factors which, according to the author have not been completely covered in his Misc.Pub.204, "Rainfall Intensity-Frequency Data." They are (1) the runoff coefficient in the rational formula (2) the time of concentration of a given watershed, and (3) the construction of flood-frequency curves from the rainfall data.

Rainfall (cont'd)

Yarnell, D.L. Determining flood discharges from small watersheds. Agr. Engin. 18(1): 13-14. illus. January 1937.

"In the course of working up flood data in connection with rainfall records, contained in U.S. Department of Agriculture Miscellaneous Bulletin no. 204, entitled 'Rainfall Intensity Frequency Data', it was observed that on each watershed studied there was a direct relation between the amount of rainfall and flood discharges. A graphic method of representing this relationship has been devised so that it is apparently possible to predict flood magnitudes and frequencies from fragmentary or short-period data."

Reforestation

Chapman, A.G. An ecological basis for reforestation of submarginal lands in the central hardwood region. Ecology 18(1): 93-105. illus. January 1937.

Paper read at the St. Louis meeting of the Ecological Society of America, December, 1935.

"Literature cited": p. 105.

Richardson, A.H. Reforestation and water resources. Forestry Chron. 12(3): 274-284. September 1936.

Read before the sixteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Section of the American Water Works Association, Hamilton, Ontario, April 1-3, 1936.

Rodent Control

Riter, W.E. Rodents on ranges and pastures. Amer. Cattle Prod. 18(7): 8-9, illus. December 1936.

Bibliographical footnotes: p. 9.

Soil Conservation

Bradfield, Richard. Soil conservation from the viewpoint of soil physics. Jour. Amer. Soc. Agron. 29(2): 85-92. February 1937.

Presented at annual meeting, American Society of Agronomy, Wash. D.C. Nov. 19, 1936 as part of a symposium on "The Scientific Aspects of Soil Conservation."

Chew, A.P. Save America first. Atlantic Mo. 159(2): 194-203. February 1937

In this discussion of economic consequences of erosion in the United States as well as in foreign countries, emphasis is placed on soil conservation as a social problem.

DeTurk, E.E. Soil conservation from the viewpoint of soil chemistry. Jour. Amer. Soc. Agron. 29(2): 93-112. February 1937.

"Literature cited": pp. 111-112.

Presented an annual meeting of American Society of Agronomy, Wash., D.C.,
(cont'd on next page)

Soil Conservation (cont'd)

DeTurk, E.E. (cont'd)

Nov. 19, 1936 as part of a symposium on "The Scientific Aspects of Soil Conservation."

An analysis of soil deterioration factors of the humid temperate region, particularly as exemplified by Illinois conditions.

Leopold, Aldo. Conservationist in Mexico. Amer. Forests 43(3): 118-120, 146. March 1937.

Contrasts our southwestern mountains, badly gutted by erosion with the Sierra Madre range across the line in Mexico, which still retains the virgin stability of its soils and all the natural beauty that goes with that enviable position. "The article attempts to explain why and to philosophize on the irony of it."

The author believes that "the Sierra Madre offers us the chance to describe and define in actual ecological measurements, the lineaments and physiology of an unspoiled mountain landscape...He sees here the opportunity for a great international research enterprise which will explain our own history and enlighten the joint task of profiting by its mistakes."

Smith, S.F. Starting a soil conservation program in the schools of Pima county. Ariz. Teacher 24(2): 46-48; October 1936.

Waksman, S.A. Soil deterioration and soil conservation from the viewpoint of soil microbiology. Jour. Amer. Soc. Agron. 29(2): 113-122. February 1937.

"Literature cited": pp. 121-122.

Presented at meeting of American Society of Agronomy, Wash., D.C., Nov. 19, 1936 as part of a symposium on "The Scientific Aspects of Soil Conservation."

Soil Erosion and Control

Altgelt, G.A. Stopping erosion with native grasses. South. Agr. 67(2): 42. February 1937.

Disapproves of terraces in pasture lands.

Author cites examples in Kentucky to emphasize his belief that "sod is the main factor in erosion control" but that "terraces are not a factor in the reestablishment of the sod."

Ballantyne, J.A. Contour planting of fruit trees; a means of preventing serious soil erosion. Agr. Gaz. N.S. Wales 48(1): 31-34, 58. illus. January 1937.

Procedure, illustrated by diagrams.

Burrill, M.F. Geography and the relief problem in Texas and Oklahoma. Southwestern Soc. Sci. Quart. 17(3): 294-302. December 1936.

"Three critical land utilization problems bearing upon economic security
(cont'd on next page)"

Soil Erosion and Control (cont'd)

Burrill, M.F. (cont'd)

and relief in Oklahoma and Texas are subject to geographic analysis, for they owe their character, and even their existence in considerable measure, to the physical setting in which they have developed. These three problems are: the agricultural occupation of submarginal land, which will not return an adequate living as now farmed; the decline of agricultural land under use which has stranded many farmers after their resources have been exhausted in a losing fight; and the prejudicing of agriculture by actual or potential oil development through physical damage to the land and the impossible tax burdens which agriculture cannot carry."

Clark, M.M. High pastures. Country Geot. 107(5): 7-8, 76-79. March 1937.

The range country, vegetative cover, over grazing and its effects, the four-goal program of range management practices, and erosion are among the points discussed.

Fison, D. The manner of flow of a river in flood - II. Jour. Inst. Engin. Australia 8(8): 303-304. illus. August 1936.

Discussion by L.T. Gay of paper which appeared in May, 1936 issue, p. 161. Cites examples of erosion during floods in Australia.

Hale, G.A. Permanent pastures for erosion control. South. Agr. 67(3): 29. illus. March 1937.

McNeal, T.A. The new Kansas soil drifting law. Passing comment. Kans. Farmer 74(31): 4. Feb. 27, 1937.
House bill 130.

Miles, H.A. Oklahoma farmers' recommended adjustments in their farm organizations to conserve soil fertility and control erosion. Okla. Agr. Exp. Sta. Current Farm Econ. 9(6): 131-135. tables. December 1936.

One table shows indicated potential adjustments in numbers of livestock, by type-of-farming areas; and the other indicated potential adjustments in acreages of a few selected crops.

Stamp, L.D. Nationalism and land utilization in Britain. Geogr. Rev. 27(1): 1-13. illus. January 1937.

Attention is called to the fact that "nowhere" in R.G. Stapledon's book "The Land: Now and To-Morrow" does one find mentioned the subject of erosion, which, as a result of his observations in 1935, Professor C.F. Shaw (Is Nationalism Promoting Erosion? Geogr. Rev., v. 26, 1936, p. 149-150) sees as "the greatest danger before Britain under the new policy of back to the plow."

"Professor Shaw urges the necessity of restricting the new or restored plowland to level or valley areas... Professor Stapledon urges to the utmost of his power that the essential need is the disk plowing and seeding of Welsh hillsides, even those never before touched by man. Is it possible

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Soil Erosion and Control

Stamp, L.D. (cont'd)

to reconcile these diametrically opposite views and at the same time to analyze Britain's resources and discover how they may best be utilized for the benefit of the whole country?"

Uhland, R.E. His 238 acres stayed home. John Tebben worked out his system of erosion control 60 years ago; his records show what we may expect of our land. Successful Farming 35(2): 19, 66-67. illus. February 1937.

Describes a conservation pioneer's program of building dams and ploughing furrows along the slopes of a northeastern Iowa farm.

"Soil Conservation Service technicians estimate that the farm has from $1/4$ to $1/3$ more topsoil left on cultivated fields than similar farms in the community which have not received protection against soil erosion."

Soil Moisture

Drake, R.R. Soil moisture conservation. Agr. Engin. 18(1): 15-16. January 1937.

Presented before the Soil and Water Conservation Division at the annual meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Estes Park, Colo., June 1936.

Comments have particular reference to the central great plains area, and to wheat growing experiments. Basin-lister tillage experiments are indicated to have shown favorable results.

Emmert, E.M. A rapid method for determining soil moisture. Soil Sci. 43(1): 31-36. January 1937.

Kearney, Will. Wheat moisture. Capper's Farmer 48(2): 39. illus. February 1937.

Illustrations of how the Peacock system of soil moisture conservation proved successful on a Colorado farm.

"Under the Peacock system the land always is ready for precipitation, always protected against blowing."

Stephenson, R.E. The moisture problem in heavy soils. Calif. Cult. 84(2): 27, 46. Jan. 16, 1937.

Strip Cropping

Butler, Eugene. Strip crops grow in favor. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 52(2): 30. February 1937.

Reports from Blackland farmers indicate that better cotton yields are obtained and that they make more money by practicing strip cropping.

Strip Cropping (cont'd)

C.,L.E. Balk strips check spring erosion. Farmer Stockman 49(24):619. illus. Dec.15,1936.

Describes "unique" system of strip cropping in use at the Tyler soil erosion station in east Texas known as the Tyler BWS or balk water-furrow strip-crop system.

Terracing

[Blasingame,R.U.] R.U. Blasingame tells about the farm power contractor. Penn.Farmer 116(1): 5,17. Jan.2,1937.

Figures show how a farm power contractor can function in a community to aid farmers.

Costs of terracing pasture land are given.

Carter,D.G. and Hulburt,M.C. Cost of terracing with power equipment. Agr. Engin.17(12): 511-512. illus. December 1936.

Research paper no.440,Journal series,University of Arkansas.

"The cost data reported are based upon an analysis of 240 terracing jobs in seven Arkansas counties,where 40-hp diesel tractors operating 10-ft blade terracers are in operation."

Finnell, H.H. Why terrace on the high plains? Farmer-Stockman 50(3): 55,75. illus. Feb.1,1937.

Hamilton, C.L. Some engineering aspects of terrace outlets and waterways. Agr.Engin. 17(12): 522-525. illus. December 1936.

Presented before the North Atlantic Section of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Skytop,Pa., October 1936.

Hillman,V.R. A method of measuring acres per mile of terrace and total acres benefited. Agr.Engin. 17(9): 395,408. September 1936.

Holman,A.T. Terrace cross sections as influenced by soil,crops,land slopes, and farm machinery. Agr.Engin.18(1): 5-8. January 1937.

Presented before the Soil and Water Conservation Division at the winter meeting of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Chicago,Ill., December 1936.

Outlines some of the factors that seem important in terrace design and points out some inevitable variations of terraces in size,shape,and capacity.

How terracer is made and works. Missouri Ruralist 77(12): 17. June15,1936.

A V-Terracer developed at Oklahoma Experiment Station by W.H. McPheters, has proved satisfactory for use by farmers.Coast of building machine is \$6.00 to \$10.00.

M.,C.M. Still learning after 34 years! Farmer-Stockman 50(2): 34. Jan. 15,1937.

(cont'd on next page)

Terracing (cont'd)

M.,C.W. (cont'd)

A Texas pioneer finds terracing beneficial. Blackberries and dewberries have been his best terrace holding crops; and for controlling his hilltops against blowing he uses rye.

McPheters, W.H. How I would terrace my farm. Farmer Stockman 50(4):79. illus. Feb. 15, 1937.

Nichols, M.L. New developments in terracing in the Southeast. Agr. Engin. 17(9): 393-394. September 1936.

Discusses cooperative terracing associations; types of terraces found in this region, namely, the absorption, the drainage and the "filter-strip" types; increased emphasis placed on channel capacity; terrace outlets; and the "heavy-duty" harrow which is proving to be efficient in turning under cover crops.

Presented before the Soil and Water Conservation Division of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, at Estes Park, Col., June 1936.

Terraces increase crop yields. Prog. Farmer (Tex. ed.) 52(2): 24. February 1937.

"Terraces will increase crop yields on the average by at least one-fourth and at the same time prevent soil erosion", says a Shackelford County, Texas farmer.

Wilkins, Mitchell. Terraces with one-horse equipment. Prog. Farmer (Ga-Ala. ed) 52(1): 16. January 1937.

Description and illustration of a plow rigged up with a saw blade, a practice followed successfully in Walton County, Fla.

Water Conservation

Activities of the National water resources committee. Civ. Engin. 7(3): 167-177. illus. March 1937.

Abstracts of papers delivered at the flood control symposium of the American Society of Civil Engineers meeting held in Pittsburgh, January 20, 1937.

They are as follows: Résumé of the drainage basin study report, by Abel Wolman; The national drainage basin study, by F.E. Fowler; Water plan for the Red River of the North, by W.W. Horner; The Rio Grande joint investigation, by H.E. Barrows; and, Collecting and publishing hydrologic data, by Thorndike Saville.

Busfield, R.M. Fresh water shortage faces Texas. Tex. Weekly 12(50): 4-5. Dec. 12, 1936

Refers to recommendations for water conservation by the Water Resources Committee of the Texas State Planning Board.

Water Conservation (cont'd)

Howard, I.M. Stored raindrops a yardstick of yields. Farmer-Stockman 50(5): 122,144. March 1, 1937.

Personal experiences of Western Oklahoma farmers are cited to show the advantages gained by contour farming.

It is pointed out that there is a difference of opinion among the farmers as to the value of contoured rows in controlling wind erosion. "Some argue that since with crooked rows, parts of the rows are parallel with the path of prevailing winds, such parts suffer severe wind erosion. Others say that the moisture held by contour farming reduces blowing to a minimum even on the sections of rows parallel with the path of prevailing winds.

Irwin, G.M. Watershed protection and control. Jour. Amer. Waterworks Assoc. 28(8): 1075-1089. August 1936.

The subject is dealt with in two ways: first, with reference to the steps that can be taken to keep the water on the watershed from becoming contaminated in any way and secondly, with reference to the conserving and thereby increasing the quantity of water that can be obtained from a particular watershed.

The author summarizes a number of papers dealing with the effect of forests upon stream flow.

Lane, D.A. Artificial storing of groundwater by spreading. Jour. Amer. Waterworks Assoc. 28(9): 1240-1251. September 1936.

The author contends that "water spreading has a definite place in the water supply of the Southwest."

He describes the three general methods practiced, the ditch or furrow method, the basin or pondage, and the use of wells or shafts.

Unit rates of percolation are mentioned.

[Miller, Dale] Can we do anything about the weather? Droughts and floods probably cannot be prevented, but their severity can be mitigated by conservation and reforestation programs. Tex. Weekly 13(6): 4-5. Feb. 6, 1937.

Encourages individual and community effort to promote conservation and reforestation. Refers to "a step in the right direction" by the organization of the Panhandle Water Conservation Association, with every precinct in virtually every county in that section represented.

Morrison, Charles. Ready for rain. Copper's Farmer 48(2): 8. February 1937.

Experiments with terraces and contour rows on a cotton farm in Texas brought about the following results: from rows running with the slope, R.D. Dickson, the farmer, got 104 pounds of lint cotton per acre; from those on the contour the yield was 199 pounds; yield on the contoured and terraced land was 219 pounds per acre.

Water conservation (cont'd)

Tschudy, L.C. Water conservation engineering in the northern great plains. Agr.Engin. 13(2): 63-64,67. illus. February 1937.

Presented before the Soil and Water Conservation Division of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 3, 1936.

This paper deals chiefly with the engineering phases of stock watering reservoirs, flood irrigation and water conservation dams.

Will ponds solve the problem? Prairie Farmer 109(3): 4,20. illus. Jan. 30, 1937.

Pro and con opinions of the Illinois plan for water conservation proposed by Col. L.O. Kasson at a meeting of Governor Horner's drouth committee in the summer of 1936.

Wolman, Abel. Some recent federal activities in the conservation of water resources. Jour. Amer. Waterworks Assoc. 28(9): 1252-1292. September 1936.

Paper presented before the annual convention of the American Waterworks Association, Los Angeles, June 9, 1936.

Report on accomplishments, purposes and policies of the Water Resources Committee of the National Resources Committee.

Wildlife Management

Gabrielson, I.N. Floods and wildlife. Flood control and wildlife management can be correlated... proper dam design creates wildlife refuges... a three-in-one program. Sci. Amer. 156(2): 100-102. illus. February 1937.

Holt, E.G. Wildlife in soil and water conservation. Animal life is an important factor in soil porosity and water retention. Amer. Wildlife 25(6): 86. illus. Nov/Dec. 1936.

Standford, J.E. Game management on the farm. South. Agr. 67(3): 17. March 1937.

Points out benefits of wild life as a farm crop, from a money making and also erosion control viewpoint.

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BOOK AND PAMPHLET NOTES AND ABSTRACTS

Floods

New Hampshire flood reconstruction council. Report... on the flood of March 1936. 80pp., maps, processed. [Concord] 1936. 290 N45
Land damage and chemical and mechanical analysis of deposits: p.26.
Fertility of flood area farm lands: p.26.
Analysis of flood soils: p.67.

Forestry

North Dakota. Forestry committee. Preliminary report of forest conditions in North Dakota... 14 numb.1., mimeogr. [n.p.,1936] 99.17 N81

Reports (Miscellaneous)

Ontario. Department of agriculture. Annual report... 1935. 53pp., tables. Toronto, Printed by E.E. Bowman, 1936. 101 On82

The influence of two crop rotations and soil treatments on crop yields on a heavy clay soil for the period 1922 to 1936; pp.32-37.

Pasture management, by R.G.Know: pp.37-40.

Russell, E.J. and Voelcker, J.A. Fifty years of field experiments at the Woburn experimental station... 392pp., illus. London, New York [etc.] Longmans, Green and Co. [1936] (The Rothamsted monographs on agricultural science. Edited by Sir E. John Russell) 103 W81F

Partial contents: The continuous growth of wheat on the same land, pp. 26-44; The continuous growth of barley on the same land, pp.45-54; Green manuring and green-cropping, pp.55-63; Grass and other fodder crops, pp. 64-77; Soil deterioration under conditions of continuous cropping, pp.236-260; The uncertainty of green manures, pp.302-305.

Soil Conservation

American bankers association. Agricultural commission. Crops for safe farming. 32pp., illus. Madison, Wisconsin, 1936. 56.7 Am3C

The selection and production of crops that have proved value in good farm management, and likewise contribute to soil conservation.

Loppan, H.D. The interdependence of animals, crops and pasture, with special reference to South African farming. Univ. Pretoria. Pub.1, Agr.37. 21pp. Pretoria, 1936. 276 T68

The relation of the soil-plant-animal cycle to soil erosion and a suggestion that farming with fewer animals but of better quality would restore the balance which has been upset in the past.

Van Hise, C.R. Conservation of our natural resources... 551pp., illus. New York, The Macmillan company, 1936. 273 V26

A revision of Van Hise's "The Conservation of Natural Resources" published in 1910.

"An expert in each of the four fields, namely the minerals, the waters, the forests, the lands, have undertaken the revision of that portion of the book. A section of the conservation of wildlife has been added that did not appear in the original edition."

Soil Drifting Legislation

Canada. Department of Agriculture. Report of the Minister of agriculture for the year ended March 31, 1936. 96pp. Ottawa, 1936. 7 C16R

Prairie farm rehabilitation: pp.39-40.

"The Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act was passed by the Dominion Parliament in the spring of 1935, to provide for the amelioration of agricultural conditions in those parts of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta which have suffered severely in recent years from the destructive effects of drought and soil drifting...The principal agencies through which the rehabilitation program is being effected include the following:" District experiment substation; Reclamation stations; and Agricultural Improvement associations.

The program is that of regrassing, tree planting, water development and soil research.

A soil research laboratory has been constructed at Swift Current, Sask.

Kansas legislative council. Research department. Soil drifting. Preliminary report submitting the texts and some analysis of three proposals for remedial legislation... Kans. Leg. Council. Research dept. Pub. 43. 66 numb. 1. [Topeka?] 1936. 56.7 K13

Compiled under the direction of Camden S. Strain.

The Kansas Soil Drifting Law of 1935 is discussed, as are the Texas Wind Erosion Law and the Soil Conservation District Law.

Soil Fertility

Hester, J. B. Some functions of soil organic matter and cover crops in soil fertility. Md. State Hort. Soc. Proc. 38:33-40. n.p., 1936 81 M36
Maryland soils form the basis of this discussion.

Water

Hartwell, O. W. Surface water supply of New Jersey. Stream flow records October 1, 1928 to September 30, 1934. N. J. State Water Policy Commission. Spec. Rpt. 5. 253pp., illus., processed. Trenton, 1936 290.9 N463

Horton, R. E. Hydrologic interrelations of water and soils. 60 numb. 1, diags., mimeogr. Washington, D. C., 1936. 56.43 H78

Presented at Symposium on The Relation of Soil Science to Water Conservation and Erosion Control held at joint meeting of the American Soil Survey Association and Soils Section of the American Society of Agronomy, Washington, D. C. November 1936.

"Literature cited": pp. 59-60.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

Alabama

Diseker, E.G. and Yoder, R.E. Sheet erosion studies on Cecil clay. Ala. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 245. 52pp., illus. Auburn, 1936 100 A11S[b]
"Literature cited": pp. 51-52.

Experimental methods and procedure are outlined; also experimental results are given including the relation of soil moisture content and absorption to erosion losses, influence of intensity of rainfall on erosion, influence of quantity of rainfall on erosion, influence of pulverization, structure and shape of surface, physical nature of erosion losses, influence of vegetative protection and of strip cropping, relation of slope, effect of erosion on yields.

Arkansas

Arkansas. University. College of agriculture. Extension service. Types of farming in Arkansas. Ark. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 351. 76pp., map. Little Rock, 1936. 275.29 Ar4

For each of 12 areas, information is given as to climate, soils and soil erosion, land use and crops, types of farms, and recommendations for improvement.

Carter, D.G. Terracing farm lands. Ark. Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 182. 12pp., illus. Little Rock, 1936. 275.29 Ar4

California

Hutchison, C.E. Partners in agricultural progress. 230pp., illus. Berkeley, Cal., [1936] (Cal. Agr. Exp. Sta. Report July 1, 1934 to June 30, 1936) 100 C12S

Chap. 1. The Source of Our Wealth, contains the following paragraph headings of interest: What soil surveys [in California] disclose; The significance of soil conservation; Erosion prevention; Forests and water conservation; Permeability of soils; Effect of puddling on permeability; Problems of the range; Building up our soils with vetches; and Soil deficiencies.

"References for Chap. 1": pp. 24-25.

Illinois

Keilholz, F.J., ed. A year's progress in solving farm problems of Illinois. Annual report of ... Illinois agricultural experiment station ... for year ending June 30, 1935. 331pp., illus. Urbana, 1936. 100 I16S[a]

Soils and crops: pp. 13-72.

Mention is made of the need for much information in planning erosion control measures in Illinois. "One form of information that is almost entirely lacking is that relating to the capacities of different soils

(cont'd on next page)

Illinois(cont'd)

Keilholz (cont'd)

to absorb and hold water. A study to secure such information has recently been started by R.S.Smith and R.S. Stauffer, Soil Physics."

Lehmann, E.W. and Hay, R.C. Terraces to save the soil. Ill. Agr. Exp. Sta. Circ. 459. 31pp., illus. Urbana, 1936. 100 I16S[c]

Some general facts about erosion and terracing; planning the terrace system; terrace outlets; construction.

Iowa

Buchanan, R.E. Research in Iowa in soil erosion, soil conservation and related land use planning. 47 l., mimeogr. Ames, Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta., 1936. 100 Io9R

Lists committees and agencies along with their activities cites relationships to various organizations.

The federal Soil Conservation Service is mentioned on pages 43 to 44.

Ramsey, G.R. Trees to control soil erosion on Iowa farms. Iowa Agr. Col. Ext. Circ. 223. 12pp., illus. Ames, Iowa, 1936 275.29 Io9

What to plant; treatment of seeds; methods of planting.

Chart of trees suitable for erosion control in Iowa.

Walker, R.H. and Brown, P.E. Chemical analyses of Iowa soils for phosphorus, nitrogen and carbon: a statistical study. Iowa Agr. Exp. Sta. Research Bul. 203. 104pp., illus. Ames, 1936. 100 Io9[r]

"Literature cited": pp. 103-104.

Kansas

Glass, J.B. Terracing to control erosion. Kans. Agr. Col. Ext. Bul. 70 Rev. 44pp., illus. Manhattan, 1936. 275.29 K13E

Equipment for handling the terracing job; setting up the farm level; planning a terracing system; building a broad base terrace; the outlet ditch; maintaining terraces.

New Jersey

Sprague, H.B. The value of winter green manure crops. N.J. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 300. 1 pp., tables. New Brunswick, 1936. 100 N46S[b]

Experiments conducted in New Jersey, with corn as the main crop and using seven types of green manures.

"The sum total of these tests indicates that winter green manures, even the most productive type, are not adequate for maintenance of soil productivity over an extended period of cropping to corn."

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Carter, John, Jr. Crop production in northeastern New Mexico under severe soil-blowing conditions. New Mex. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 243. 15pp., illus. State College, 1936. 100 N465[b]

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New York

Cornell University. College of agriculture. Department of rural education. Save the soil. Cornell Rural School Leaflet, v. 29, no. 4. 32pp., illus. Ithaca, 1936. 275.29 N48R

Elementary leaflet, prepared to help young people to better understand Federal and State programs to conserve the resources of our soil.

Includes a suggested list of erosion-control plants, native or hardy in New York state, which produce food or shelter for wild life.

Jones, P. B. An economic study of land utilization in Tioga county, New York. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 648. 40pp., illus. Ithaca, 1936. 100 N48C
History of agriculture, types of farming, classification, reforestation.

LaMont, T. E. Land utilization and classification in New York and its relation to roads, electricity and reforestation. Cornell Univ. N. Y. State Col. Agr. Dept. Agr. Econ. and Farm Management. A. E. 145. 41pp., mimeogr. Ithaca, 1936. 231.9 C81

Tyler, H. S. An economic study of land utilization in Chenango county, New York. N. Y. Cornell Agr. Exp. Sta. Bull. 654. 63pp., illus. Ithaca, 1936. 100 N48C[b]

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Clemson agricultural college. Extension service. Orchard terracing. Clemson Agr. Col. S. C. Ext. serv. Bull. 97. 15pp., illus. Clemson, 1936 275.29 So8F

Prepared by the Orchard Soil Erosion Committee, E. F. Rawl, chairman, appointed by the Soil Conservation Service, the Agricultural Experiment Station and the Extension Service.

Planning a conservation program for an individual farm. Clemson Agr. Col. School of Voc. Educ. Agr. Educ., Dept. of Agr. Educ. 13(1-2): 3-31. illus. Sept/Oct. 1936.

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54; Run-off water losses in relation to crop production, by R.E.Dickson
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Graber,L.F. Renovating blue grass pastures. Wisc.Univ.Col.Agr.Ext.Serv.
Circ. 277. 23pp.,illus. Madison,1936 275.29 W75C

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locust and black walnut. U.S.Forest Serv.Centr'l States Forest Exp.Sta.
Station Note 31. 11pp.,mimeogr. Columbus,Ohio,1936. 1.9 F76252S
"This report summarizes the results of the first phases of the investi-
gation" undertaken at the Central States Forest Experiment Station.

Black,A.G. Probable effects of soil conservation programs on the livestock
industry. 5pp.,mimeogr. [Washington,D.C.,1936] 1.9 Ec7Prob
Address,annual meeting of the American Farm Economics Association, Chi-
cago, December 29,1936.

Rennor,F.C. Conditions influencing erosion on the Boise river watershed.
U.S. Dept. Agr. Tech.Bull. 528. 32pp.,illus. 1936 1 Ag84T
Factors influencing erosion are discussed as follows:gradient,aspect,soil,
plant type,density of vegetation,rodent infestation,accessibility to live-
stock.

Schickelo,Rainer and Himmel,J.P. Problems of land tenure in relation to
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planning section. Land-use planning pub.9. 47pp.,illus.,processed. Wash-
ington,D.C.,1936. 1 95 L224

In cooperation with Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station,and the Soil
Conservation Service.

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Area in southwestern Iowa,"attempts to analyze the effects of various forms
of land tenure on land-use patterns and related farming practices. This
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farmers under specified conditions of land types and institutional arrange-
ments rather than from the viewpoint of individual farm management."-Summary.

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"The investigations to be conducted on the Forest have, in general, a two-fold purpose; first, to make a quantitative determination of the relation of chaparral vegetation to the yield of usable water from mountain watersheds and of its function in reducing erosion; second, to develop methods of management or treatment of the vegetation in order to obtain a maximum yield of usable water with a minimum amount of erosion."

U.S. Forest service. Report... 1936. 60 pp. Washington, U.S. Govt. print. off., 1936. 1 F76.

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"In 1934 and again in 1936 drought conditions in the Great Plains area of the United States became so severe that it was necessary for the Federal Government to take emergency steps...The experience of the two tragic years made it evident that the drought had merely accentuated a situation which had been long developing...These factors led to the creation of the Great Plains Drought Committee, which rendered a preliminary report last August; and to the appointment by the President of the Great Plains Committee, whose further studies are summarized and recommendations submitted in the present report."

Among the topics discussed are the following: use and misuse of land and waters; overstocking of range lands; soil wastage and water loss; a program of readjustment and development, including lines of federal and state action.

Supplements include memoranda on legal problems of soil erosion and grazing control; appendices include soil and water conservation in the Great Plains; a standard state soil conservation districts law and a summary of the Texas legislation on soil erosion control.

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